## POOR DOCUMENT

#### MILES OF TUNNELS IN GIBRALTAR FORTRESS.

Electric Lights and Telephones Galore--Has Limitless Stores of Coal-Heavy Guns Can Clear Straits of Hostile Ships -Improvements Employ 11,000 Men.

with the mainland of Spain by a nar, surround the mainland of Spain by a nar, sandy isthmus. It is a solid rock of limenstone, stretching north and south, three stone, stretching north and south, three nest protest if any plan were made to do so, but that does not alter the situation. If new modern powerful ordnance should be installed among the Spanish hills the present harbor of Gibraltar would be useless for British ships. Hence it became necessary to prepare for protection elseattacked from the open sea.

To carry out this work between eleven and twelve thousands men are being employed, most of them Spaniards, who live in the little town of La Linea de la Concopcion, at the end of the isthmus. They are paid an average of \$1 a day. The lowest wages are 75 cents. For similar work they would not receive more than

ago. They are seldom seen by peonowever, and are very shy. They do
some near the settlements.

Rock of Gibraltar has been comination of the comparer. Thackery
"It is the very image of an enor"lion, crouched between the Lulantic what Spanish labor is capable of doing if it is properly directed under modern con-ditions, and the British superintendents tell me that their "dagos" make the best kind of mechanics and machinists as well "lion, crouched between the Atlantic the Mediterranean, and set there to the passage for its British mis". But to me it looks more like a mountain rising out of the water anything else I have ever seen. It is great rock is literally burrowed tunnels, there being eighty miles of altogether at different altitudes and frement directions, connecting the forto live in town. At 6 o'clock every morning the "Sergeant of the Keys," an official of much importance, marches down through the principal streets of Gibraltar with a full band of drum corps behind him escouted by a guard and goes

down in several places to the sea level, and several reservoirs have been chiseled in the living rock for the storage of matter. Whatever human genius can do in the way of defensive and offensive preparations has been done, and hundreds of millions of dollars have been and are being created to make it stronger still because

and have to be kept up to date if they are to be made useful.

The eighty miles of "galleries," as they call them, with which the rock is honeycombed are said to have been suggested by one Sergt. Ince, of the Royal Engineers, during the siege by the French and Spanish in 1779, and the larger part of them were completed by the soldiers before 1783, when the siege was raised. Since them they have been much enlarged, improved and extended, fitted up with electric lights, telephones, hoisting apparatus, ministure tramways and other facilities for communicating between the different fortifications and transferring supplies and ammunition rapidly and safely. The public is allowed to visit a portion of the bid galleries, which are practically obsolete, but those which would be most interesting canot be entered by outsiders—not even with a pass from the governor. The utmost precautions are taken to prevent the public from knowing any more than is necessary about the condition of he should bring a letter of introduction from his consul, may perhaps be allowed to examine some of the new rifle cannon, the long rangers that are supposed to be able to shoot twelve and thirteen miles; but no subject of a European power would be allowed to enter under any circum-

made. Dry docks, warehouses, machine shops, barracks, fortifications, amenals and other establishments are being erected not only for the use of the army, but ed not only for the use of the army, but to protect a naval station, which is expected to be the greatest in the world. There is to be a new harbor created by recting a breakwater 12,800 feet long on the eastern side of the peninsula, affording accommodation for twenty-four battle-ships, twelve cruisers and twenty gunboats and destroyers, with the proper complement of dry docks, machine shops, gunfactories, repair shops, arsenals, supply warehouses and other accessories. The plan of the British government now being earried out contemplates the expenditure of \$22,500,000 during the next few years. This was recommended by a commission cause there is no other water except a few plan of the British government now being land the British government wow being the contemplates the expenditure of \$2,500,000 during the next few years. This was recommended by a commission appointed by parliament and rams made accessary by the improvement in long-range guns. The Spaniards on the mainland have the advantage and have the advantage of the British fortifications, and batteries could be placed so acto rake the matrix and the property of the structure of the structure harbor upon the west side of the sainant regardless of the strength of the structure harbor upon the west side of the sainant regardless of the strength of the structure harbor the British fleet has found an explum for 150 years, and was considered many the form danger. The town of an explum for 150 years, and was considered many the form danger and the cocean steamers which pass back and the rock; he ferrybotal land there, and the cocean steamers which pass back and the rock in the ferrybotal land there, and the cocean steamers which pass back and the rock; he ferrybotal land there, and the cocean steamers which pass back and the rock; he ferrybotal land there, and the cocean steamers which pass back and the rock; he for the distinction of the general public. There is similarly the proper is the structure of the structure of the structure of the structure of the distinction of the production of the structure of the disasters in South Africa), reported that Gibraltar was protectedly defenceless as a naval base, and that the money carponded upon guns and fortifications and barracks upon the west saide of the island feeding the Sponish town of Algeerias was proteined by the property of the structure of the struc

## SCHOOL TEACHERS NOW IN PROVINCIAL UNION.

Minimum Scale of Salaries Adopted NEW EXPLOSIVE Tuesday.

About All the Different Counties in the Provinces Were at the Moncton Convention-Officers Elected and Bye-Laws Adopted-Resolution Passed Deploring the Issuing of Inspectors' Licenses.

John city; D. P. Kirkpatrick, Sussex, Kings county; A. E. Pearson, Richibucto, Kent county; Miss Bessie M. Fraser, Grand Falls, Victoria county; Aaron Perry, Woodstock, Carleton county; Miss Maggie F. Gaynor, Selishura, Westman, Maggie F. Gaynor, Salisbury, Westmorland county; Miss Ella B. Copp, Sackville, Westmorland county; F. J. E. McGinn, norland county; R. D.

Aaron Perry reported that a majority of the teachers in Carleton County Instiwhich many had joined.
ive by D. P. Kirkpatrick reported the forma

the late boat.

The town of La Linea, from which these men come, has about 30,000 inhabitants. nearly all of whom are dependent upon Gibraltar for support. The men work on the fortifications and the women raise garden truck and fruit, for Gibraltar is entirely dependent upon La Linea for market supplies. Between the two towns is a strip of neutral ground, about two is a strip of neutral ground is a strip of neutral ground is a strip of neutral ground in the strip is the two twents and the two in January, 1903, and finally organized in March, 1903. A great majority of the St. John city, reported for the St. John Teachers' Association. The committee had been appointed in December, 1902, which met in January, 1903, and finally organized in March, 1903. A great majority of the St. John teachers are members. market supplies. Between the two towns is a strip of neutral ground, about two miles long, where no one is allowed to live. It is occupied by a race course, a football field, golf links, and used for other peace-

T. U. convention.

W. H. McLean reported for St. John county. The teachers attending the institute desire to co-operate with other counties, and appointed a delegate for that

In case of siege the garrison would be sustained by the supplies that are stowed away in the warehouses, but the people of the town would have to look out for themselves. There are 26,000 people on the rock, including 6,000 soldiers, a heterogeneous mass representing every nation and race, including many fugitives from justice and human driftwood, such as you find at all similar ports where vessels are constantly passing to and fro. Panama, Singapore, Hong Kong, Port Said, Puenta Arenas in the Straits of Magellan, have a similar population, but Gibraltar is very orderly and is one of the cleanest and healthiest cities in the world, being entirely under military discipline. Not including the soldiers, three-quarters of the population are Spaniards, and the Spanish language is heard more frequently than any other. There are also a large number of Arabs and Jews. The red uniforms of the soldiers and the white robes of the Arabs give a striking color to the picture.

See jetty is confined chiefly to the offi-H. H. Stuart reported for Albert cou ty and the beginning of the provincial union. The N. B. T. U. was organized in Albert county Nov. 15, 1902. Twothirds or more of the teachers in the county belonged.

Miss Ella B. Copp reported for Westmorland county. The teachers appeared unanimously in favor of the union. F. J. E. McGinn, S. W. Irons, and Miss Maggie F. Gaynor supplemented Miss Copp's re-

ed a union. There were twenty-nine at the institute. Nearly all joined the union,

Big Claims Made for Novel Smoke-

less Powder.

s Christened Veloxite--Impossible to Get

Up Chemical Action-Can Be Made in Morning and Fired in Afternoon-

stable smokeless powder, which he calle veloxite. He says that it contains 73 per cent more powder as a propelling agent, weight for weight, than the government's present powder as the same present powder as the same present powder.

and fired in the afternoon, not requiring as other powders do, several weeks to

nanufacture. It can be made cheaply, its ingredients can be purchased in un

AND TOBACCO BILL

Ottawa, Dec. 22.—(Special)—The annual

year was \$12,401,323, an increase of nearly \$1,000,000 over last year's figures.

The quantity of spirits produced during the year was \$4,063,603 proof gallons, compared with 3,234,147 proof gallons last

COUNTERFEITER TURNS

Circulated.

STATE'S EVIDENCE.

at Revere, Mass., Tells How the

Bogus Money Was Made and

New York, Dec. 22-Joseph Baumer

with the alleged plot. He said Nathan Stein introduced him to a man named Novak; Novak introduced Davis as a man

Novak; Novak introduced Davis as a man that could make notes and coins. The Farbers were induced to enter the scheme by Blaumenblitt. The two Far-bers and Baumenblitt furnished Davis

GROWS LARGER.

CANADA'S DRINK

4,435,316 lbs. malt, 12,035,017 lbs. wheat, 475,602 oats and 1,514,687 gallons of molasses used in the production of spirits for There were 168,290,426 cigars consumed, 10,000,000 greater than in the previous year and 24,653,214 lbs of tobacco, more than 3,000,000 greater than in 1902.

The quantity of tobacco, wine and spirits consumed per head was greater than in the previous year.

The quantity of beer used was less. The figures were .870 spirits, 4.721 beer, .096 wine and 2.542 tobacco, against .796 spirits, 5.102 beer, .90 wine and 2.404 tobacco in 1902.

Pocket When Father Broke Open Bathroom Door to Find Lad Lifeless.

themselves, but few go to the extent of hanging themselves, as a young student in Latymer school did the other day. The sad part was that the experiment was too complete a success, for the lad was found dead in a bathroom by his father.

During his fourteen years of life Sydney Cumming earned the reputation of venturing into the most risky experiments. Bright and cheerful, and a very apt pupil at school he was unable to content him.

The knife with which he intended to

DESIGNED FOR WAR, One of the Gang Recently Arrested

Death Unexpectedly Made Tragedy British Surgeon Constructs a Dirigi-

New York, Dec. 22—Joseph Baumen-blitt, of Boston, one of the alleged coun-terfeiters gang arrested in this city and Boston, was placed on the stand today in the examination of the men before United States Commissioner Shields. Baumen-blitt identified the prisoners, Nathan and Harry Stein, Benjamin and Jacob Farber, Morris Isbenberg and Morris Houben. He Carry a Crew of Seven and is Rendered Impervious to Shot.

London, Dec. 22.-If the hopes of Dr. F. A. Barton are fulfilled he will soon rise in and steer the most wonderful and loon and a war vessel, is now in a shed at the Alexandra Palace, and it is Dr. Barton's aim to carry his craft from the palace around St. Paul's Cathedral and

Fall River, Providence and Boston. At Revere he found a house that pleased him, and having rented this house Davis moved power motors and the aeroplanes. The captain will control all valves and pressure

gauges, and communicate with the crew
by telegraph. Each motor drives two
triple six-bladed propellers, three on each
side of the deck, which will make 200
revolutions per minute, and drive the veesel at twenty miles an hour.

The airship, which weighs 16,000 pounds,
is steady by an immense rudder at the distributed between the Steins and Far bers that they might see the kind of worl Davis was doing.

Baumenblitt next identified a number printed photographs of \$5, \$10 and \$20 bills, made, he said, by Davis.

Beumenblitt next told of a visit made by himself and Benjamin Farbers to the is steered by an immense rudder at the stern, and it is kept on an even keel, even though the crew walk about the deck, by though the crew walk about the deck, by the pumping of water from a forward to an aft tank or vice versa.

Dr. Barton is in treaty with several governments, and is asking \$500,000 for

an aft tank or vice versa.

Dr. Barton is in treaty with several governments, and is asking \$500,000 for the sole rights, or \$50,000 for a single ship.

As a bomb-dropping war vessel, it would be a terrible engine of warfare. the Steins and others interested wer present, and Davis exhibited bills printe

uary for Sackville, where he will give a three weeks' course of lectures before theological students, of Mount Allison University.

Does the course of their true love runs smooth?" "Yes, indeed. There are banks on both sides."

London, Dec. 22.—The prices realized at the annual sale of Alaska sealskins in London were 15 per cent lower than those received last December. A much greater decline was looked for, but the offering was only 15,000 skins, against 22,000 last year, and the demand was better than had been expected.

There was said to be no case against 1s-enberg and Morganstein, and they were discharged on a promise to appear as witnesses when wanted.

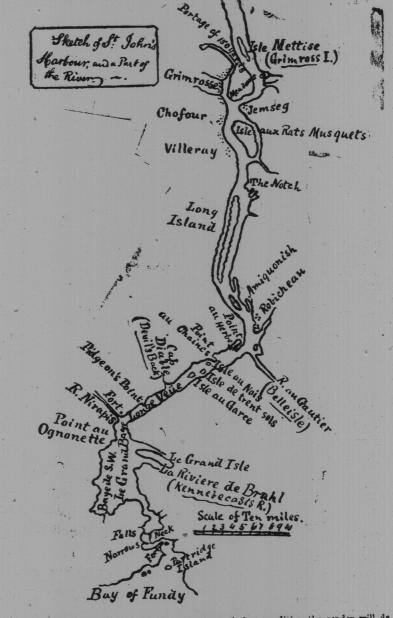
Mr. Richtello—"Miss De Slimm is evidently a woman of many fine points." Rival Belle—"I should say so. Did you see her elbows?" London, Dec. 22.-The prices realized

#### HISTORIC ISLAND, NOW OWNED BY G.R. VINCENT.

Monckton Landed There on His Lup-River Expedition-Scene of the First Settlement by Europeans in New Brunswick -Acadians Flee Before English, and Their SAFE AND STABLE. Homes Are Burned.

W. O. RAYMOND, LL. D.

in Capt. Cobb's sloop "York," leaving Captain Bellen of the 35th regiment in com-



To understand the subsequent proceedings of the expedition the reader will de well to refer occasionally to the accompanying plane based on that transmitted

wind being contrary little progress was made; indeed the ordnance sloop was very nearly sharing the fate of the "Ulysses," and only escaped by casting anchor in a rather perilous position just above the falls. Next day the vessels succeeded in crossing Grand Bay and anchored off "Pointe aux Tourtres," about two leagues above the mouth of the Nerepis. On their way they observed the remains of the fort built by Boishebert at Woodman's Point.

On November 1, the wind being contrary, little progress was made, and in the evening the "York" anchored off an island called "Isle aux Garces." Monckton landed on the island, which he describes as "a verry fine onethe wood Oak, Beech, Birch, and Walnut, and no underwood." This island was none other than the famous Emenenic, where some traders and fishermen of St. Malo had a small settlement in the year 1611-probably the first missionary, Father Biard, held the first religious service on the St. John river of which we have any record. As mentioned in a previous chapter, the Indians still call the island "Ah-men-hen-ik," which is almost identical in sound with Biard's the name "Isle of grace" would harmonize very well with the French missionary's visit and religious services in October, 1611, but Placide P. Gaudet—who, by the way, is no mean authority as regards the French regime on the River St in connection with our historic "Isle au garce." The island is now owner by County Secretary George R. Vincent. The soil is fertile, well wooded and ex-The plan of the river accompanying Colonel Monckton's report is of special in-

terest on account of the curious admixture of French and English names. This feature is quite in harmony with the epoch which was one of transition. Instances bor, called by the French "Isle au Perdrix" and translated into the English "Partridge Island." Another familiar instance occurs in connection with Oak Point in Long Reach. Describing their progress up the river Monckton says, "We came too off Point aux Chaines to sound." Point aux Chaines in English means Oak Point, and the identity of the situation of Oak Point and of Monckton's Point aux Chaines is clearly shown in the plan of the river.

Monckton describes the country along the lower part of the River St. John as "very Mountainous and Rocky," but above the Bellisle comparatively flat and

On the evening of the 2nd November the sloop "York" came to anchor "under an island called the Great Island," or Long Island. Some of the party landed on the island where, Monckton tells us, they found walnuts (or butternuts) much

ceived timely warning of their danger and had abandoned their village.

Rev. Dr. Brown, written at Cornwallis, N. S., in 1791.\*\* See for example the fola party of the Rangers on Petitcodiac River; upon the first alarm most of them threw themselves into the river and swam across, and by this ways the greatest part of them made out to elude the clutches of these bloody hounds, tho' some of them were shot by the merciless soldiery in the river. It was observed that these

# TRY HOW IT FELT.

Society is confined chiefly to the officers' families, and they seem to have a very good time. The climate is bad, however, for it is very hot in summer and in winter the cold winds from the Sierra Nevadas of Spain blow over the bay with chilling effect. Then the families of the officers pack up and seek the sunny borders of the bay on the Spanish side.

Every bit of the rainfall is saved, because there is no other water except a few brackish springs which are used for mechanical purposes only. Gutters have of experiment.

Society is confined chiefly to the offi-

Had Meant to Cut the Rope-Knife Was in a The Largest in the World-Constructed to

mon thing, perhaps, for lads of inquis tive bent to try all sorts of queer exper ments in order to find out results fo themselves, but few go to the extent

complete a success, for the lad was found dead in a bathroom by his father.

During his fourteen years of life Sydney Cumming earned the reputation of venturing into the most risky experiments. Bright and cheerful, and a very apt pupil at school, he was unable to content himself with the explanations of phenomena found in text and other books. On one occasion he jumped from a high tree, using an old umbrella as a parachute. At another time he nearly blew himself to pieces with gunpowder while investigating

REV. A. C. CREWS TO LECTURE AT MT. ALLISON.

Toronto, Dec. 22-(Special)-Rev. A. C. Crews, general secretary of Sunday schools and Epworth Leagues, will leave in January for Sackville, where he will give a three weeks' course of lectures before theological students of Mount Allison

# ARMORED AIRSHIP